sion was published in the eighteenth century. An official description of the government under the Ch'ing is the *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien,* modeled after a similar one under the Ming, compiled in 1694, revised in 1727 and 1771, and rearranged in 1818.

The theories underlying the older government are dealt with in Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, *History of Chinese Political Thought during the Early Tsin Period* (New York, 1930), in W. S. A. Pott, *Chinese Political Philosophy* (New York, 1925), and in Leonard Shihlien Hsu, *The Political Philosophy of Confucianism* (New York, 1932).

Useful books dealing entirely or in part with the government of China under the Ch'ing before the changes brought by contact with the Occident are H. B. Morse, *The Trade and Administration of China* (revised edition, London, 1913); S. W. Williams, *The Middle Kingdom* (New York, 1883); Pao Chao Hsieh, *The Government of China (1644-1911)* (Baltimore, 1925), using in part Chinese sources, especially the *Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien;* W. D. Mayers, *The Chinese Government. A Manual of Chinese Titles, Categorically Arranged and Explained* (Shanghai, 1878), very useful, especially for the names and descriptions of various boards and officials; the even fuller N. S. Brunnert and V. V. Hagelstrom, *Present Day Political Organization of China* (Shanghai, 1912); and Pierre Hoang, *Melanges sur I'Administration (Varietes Sinologiques* No. 21, Shanghai, 1902).

The civil service examinations are described in Etienne Zi, *Pratique des Examens Litter air es en Chine (Varietes Sinologiques* No. 5, Shanghai, 1894), in W. F. Mayers, *op. cit.,* in S. W. Williams, *op. cit.,* Vol. 1, chapter 9, and P. C. Hsieh, *op. cit.,* chapter 6. Some material on the history of these examinations is in E. Biot, *Essai sur I'Histoire de ^Instruction Publique en Chine* (Paris, 1847).

On the older local government of China there is an interesting account in Y. K. Leong and L. K. Tao, *Village and Town Life in China* (London, 1915), rather too idealized and too inclined to dodge the defects and abuses. Another, more realistic, but tending to be pessimistic and limited chiefly to the sections, in the North, of which the author had intimate knowledge, is in A. H. Smith, *Village Life in China* (New York, 1899). Still another, describing more

recent conditions but in which are many survivals of the past, is in D. H. Kulp II, *Country Life in South China. The Sociology of Familism. Vol. I, Phenix Village, Kwantung, China* (New York, 1925).

On laws and the administration of justice in China before the changes wrought by the coming of the Westerner, the *Ta Ch'ing Lu Li* has been translated in part by Sir Thomas Staunton in *Ta Tsing Leu Lee,* etc. (London, 1810) and more fully by G. Boulais in *Manuel du Code Chinois (Varietes Sinologiques,* No. 55, Shanghai, 2 vols., 1923-1924). Another standard work is E. Alabaster, *Notes and Commentaries on Chinese Criminal Law* (London, 1899). T. R. Jernigan, *China in Law and Commerce* (New York, 1905) contains an interesting summary, based largely on Staunton. R. T. Bryan, *An Outline of Chinese Civil*